

Queen's University Journal



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Queen's University Journal.

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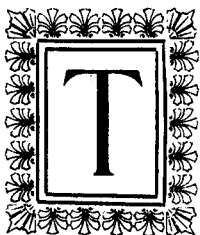
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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue, and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will patronize our advertisers.



THE *Westminster* with its fine talent for getting hold of a practical subject has been calling our attention of late to the need of more elocutionary training for the pulpit. Its text is taken from some strong remarks made by Dr. Marcus Dodds on "the waste which goes on weekly in the pulpits of Scotland because much admirable matter is nullified by the speaking of it." No doubt the *Westminster* is right in thinking the waste to be much greater in Scotland than

it is in Canada. The Canadian student not only takes more naturally to public speaking than the Scotch one, but his habits as a *Civis Universitatis* give him more practice in that way. He is much more active in class-meetings, debating societies, afternoon addresses, etc., than his Scotch brother. Such things as a *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis* or an inter-university debate are unknown in Scotland, where the only manifestation of a corporate life we ever saw was the annual "opera night," generally ending in a conflict with the policemen. But the Canadian student is by nature a "political animal," and if he is a man of much ability, his power of utterance seldom falls short of what is required to give fair expression to his thought.

Yet the *Westminster* is wise in its generation. The high value set on elocutionary form in this country and in the States is the inevitable accompaniment of our democratic civilization. In Persia or Russia the art of public speaking, were it even that of the Hon. G. W. Ross, would, we imagine, count for little, and even in learned Germany, not for much. But in America it can raise an unknown man in a day to the position held by W. J. Bryan, lately the popular candidate of a great political party for the Presidency. It has become almost a royal road to position, power and popular applause. No wonder declamation is an honoured subject at American schools and colleges.

The pulpit cannot of course afford to be behind the times, and the *Westminster* is right in calling attention to the subject. But we must still distinguish between the art of the pulpit and that of the platform. The great power of

the pulpit does not lie so much in brilliancy of statement, or an art which dazzles the hearer and takes his mind captive for the moment, as in a certain moral impression of sincerity and truth of experience which he receives from the words of the preacher. We should gain little by exchanging that for the commonplace art of the elocution master, or even for that "philosophy of interest," as the *Westminster* rather curiously calls it, which is characteristic of the platform. The *art* of the pulpit, it seems to us, should be mainly in the clear and distinct utterance of its matter; its impressiveness, its power should arise more spontaneously from the individuality of the preacher, from the depth of his conviction and experience, from the inspiration of the occasion. When he has done the audience must say to itself, "How true that is," not "How clever," or "How interesting!"

We heartily agree, therefore, with the *Westminster* in the first point it takes, the necessity namely, of acquiring a clear and distinct utterance. Defective utterance generally arises from a poor quality of voice or an imperfect articulation, or both combined. The first may be regarded as a kind of physical weakness for which the remedy is judicious exercise of the vocal chords. Ordinary conversation is generally conducted in an easy relaxed tone which rather confirms than removes this defect. A special form of exercise is therefore required, and we have known students who did much for the quality of their voice by the simple expedient of reciting a passage of prose or verse carefully every morning for fifteen or twenty minutes. This should be done in the open air (*ut olim Demosthenes*) and before eating.

The second defect, indistinct articulation, calls for the assistance of the elocution master or some one competent to fill his place. The pupil himself is so accustomed to his defective pronunciation of certain vowels and consonants that he is rarely aware of his faults, and not unfrequently his ear requires a positive education in this subject. Some lessons then are absolutely necessary here, and daily exercise until correct habits have been formed.

Closely connected also with a clear utterance is the art of expression, as the books on elocu-

tion call it, the modulation of tone, the avoidance of false or monotonous emphasis, etc. But the art of it is infinite, and it is only practice in the actual arena which will overcome the faults caused by constitutional shyness, want of experience, a reticent habit, and so forth. The debating society is of use here. Your equals will laugh frankly if you rise too abruptly into the sublime, and your opponent will be sure to seize a weak point in the way of exaggerated emphasis. Here too the elocution master has his place and may correct habitual defects. To be natural is the great ideal here, as long as the *nature* of the speaker is of a kind it pleases and improves us to be acquainted with.

But for anything beyond this the art of the pulpit, we think, is only the general art of literary expression, and that must not be vulgarized by being made too mechanical. There is a certain old canon, *Si vis me flere*, not altogether obsolete; and we have seldom known a really good man with anything to say who had not got an effectual way of saying it even though that way had some superficial defects. Abraham Lincoln would have gained little by being bred in the oratorical school of Daniel Webster. On the other hand we have seen an easy command of elocutionary graces and fine double bass tones operate rather disastrously on the preacher's spiritual development. He soon found out he could speak high commonplace with applause, or, worse still, he never found out he was speaking commonplace. After all it is Oom Paul, in spite of his thick speech and guttural explosions who carries the Volksraad with him, and not Advocate Wesels with all his fluency.

While a certain amount of elocutionary training is desirable then, there is a point at which its study belongs more to the actor than to the minister. *Der Pfarrer muss kein Comödiant sein*. We should not care to see the student of Divinity studying certain elocutionary graces too closely any more than we should like to see him practicing facial expression before a mirror. We cannot imagine a Dr. Chalmers grimacing at himself before a looking-glass. Yet we admit anything

in the way of an unconsciously saturnine grin or facial distortion needs correction. Let us have the elocution master by all means, but let us not expect too much from his labours. He may do something to take away the reproach of the pulpit, but for a real accession to its power of inspiring men we must look in another direction.

QUEEN'S is proud that her sons have, this season, done so well in athletics, but prouder still to see her sports assuming their proper place in the university life. It is satisfactory to con the fact that Queen's has in her possession all the athletic trophies at the disposal of the inter-collegiate union, and that her hockeyists are inter-collegiate champions of America. Yet the satisfaction of every friend of the university is increased ten-fold when he learns that Weatherhead, captain of the first Rugby team, declared before his *alma mater*, "All our athletics must be subservient to our duties as men of thought and action." This is a sentiment that every university man delights to honour. The mere athlete, like the mere pedant, is a poor affair, but the graduate who leaves his *alma mater* in possession of the physical stamina and the self-control that will carry him through a stiff fight on the campus enters upon his larger world prepared, in more than one important respect, to struggle for life's best prizes. "It was there," said the Duke of Wellington, as he looked at the Eton cricket ground, "that Waterloo was won." Yet Waterloo would never have been won had the student not subordinated bat and wicket to the grammar and the drill manual. The campus teaches men to be not only quick to think and prompt to act, but that other colours may be worn by men whose prowess demands respect. The golden lesson of working with others must be learned by every man on the team or defeat is sure to follow. And then, when victory comes, the student-athlete discovers that he has satisfaction as a student and as an athlete only in so far as he has played the man. If he has neglected his lectures or deprived another of his share of credit, he realizes that he has miss-

ed his main concern. The JOURNAL congratulates her sturdy band of warriors and welcomes the dawn of brighter days, not only for Queen's but for the student-life of the whole Dominion.

THE A. M. S. will have the support of the students in their efforts to form an inter-collegiate debating union with Toronto and Montreal. But why should the union confine itself to Canadian universities? It should not be hard to arrange for a friendly tilt with some of the great American universities. The American student has the reputation for possessing rare skill in public speech, and our *alma mater* orators might do worse than to try conclusions with some of them.

A WORD with regard to the A. M. S. elections might not be out of place here. It should of course be the ideal of every college man to put into office those men who are best fitted for office—men in whom he can have entire confidence. In college, where we are being taught to put away all prejudice and to judge matters according to their true worth, there ought to be no difficulty about securing and electing the man best fitted for the office. But such is not always the case. Men, indeed, are often nominated and elected to office, not on account of their ability to fill with credit the office to which they are elected, but on entirely different grounds. A man of real executive ability is thus often defeated in the contest for office because he does not happen to play football or, possibly, because his opponent has taken a brilliant course in some special subject, and thus gains prestige. Now, football and special courses are very good in their place, but they do not always fit a man for office, and this should be kept in mind by the independent voter so that he may not overlook the relative merits and claims of the candidates because of an unreasonable prejudice.

Very often, indeed, we see in our elections something savouring of that unprincipled party feeling, which is common enough outside our walls, but which should be excluded from within the precincts of a university. Here men should be elected entirely on their own merits

and not because they are the nominees of cliques. Students, above all people, should set an example. If the independence of the Canadian elector is ever to be raised to a higher stage it is to the university man that we must look to bring about this change. Let us then begin at home and practise this exercise of the independent spirit.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

Mr. Moore, of the Freshman class, was fatally injured in the rush. He died at the city hospital soon after being taken there.—*The Tech*, Boston, Nov. 16, 1900.

The foregoing with its heavy linings speaks for itself, though we confess ourselves unable to make adequate comment thereupon. Add to this bare statement the fact that one scans the pages of *The Tech* in vain to find any further comment on the sad incident related, and disgust is complete. That a college paper should pass over an accident of this magnitude without comment seems to quiet folk incredibly inhuman.

Fortunately, at Queen's a cane rush is an unknown thing, so a word of explanation may be in order: Equal numbers of sophomores and freshmen are placed a little distance apart, the cane being either midway between them or in possession of the freshmen. At a pistol shot a rush is made for the cane, and at the end of a given time, usually three minutes, the class having most hands on the cane is declared winner.

A football player who has been under a few mass plays may form some idea of what a rush is like for ten or fifteen seconds. But multiply the number of men in the mass by two or three and extend the time of the "mix-up" to three minutes or more, and imagine, if you can, the men pulling madly at any arms or legs or heads that may be sticking out of the bunch, and your picture of this college sport (?) is complete. The real brutality of the event must be seen to be appreciated. A cane rush, with more than five or six men on a side, is the most brutal of all "pot socials."

THE JOURNAL extends its congratulations to the newly-elected officers of the A.M.S. The following is the list of the successful candidates:—

HONORARY PRESIDENT - - - - Dr. Douglas.
 PRESIDENT - - - - G. F. Weatherhead, B.A.
 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - M. Ferguson.
 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - J. J. Harpell.
 CRITIC - - - - J. McSporran.
 SECRETARY - - - - C. Laidlaw.
 TREASURER - - - - N. C. Macintyre.
 ASSISTANT-SECRETARY - - - - J. Stewart.
 COMMITTEE: W. W. McKinley, B. Tett, G. B. McLennan, B. Simpson.

THE UNIVERSITY MEN IN PRACTICAL LIFE.

THOSE who urge that our university courses are not fitted to prepare men for the practical duties of life have, in view of recent events, some food for serious reflection. Last Sunday one of our recent graduates addressed us on practical matters concerning the Yukon. There is no doubt in the minds of those who heard him that he saw the need of the hour, and that he supplied that need. The letters of Drs. Duff and Ross, and of Jack Sparks, show that these men have eyes in their heads, and that hard study has not made them dainty-lipped nor dainty-fingered. Formerly, when an academy sent a delegation to a tribe of Indians, asking the red men to choose a few of their sons to take up their white brother's studies, the Indians gravely replied: "We have already sent our sons to your colleges, but when they returned they could endure neither cold, hunger, nor fatigue. They could not build a wigwam, catch a deer, kill an enemy, nor make a treaty. In fact they were good for nothing." In view of recent events what do we see? Simply this, that our best university men—the men who could take their place in athletics, in the A.M.S., and in the class-room—have been the men who could endure long marches, and, when drenched with rain and benumbed with cold, cheerfully choose the softest side of the nearest rock for their couch, and sleep till duty's call, with no roof to cover them but the great sentinel watch stars. If a practical duty, requiring brains as well as cour-

age was demanded, the university man was not found lacking. We have not space to recount the details of what Sinclair accomplished in the sub-arctics for righteousness, for good government, for morals, for religion, while we have but to refer to the columns of our daily papers to show what our fellow students have done in South Africa. But this we can say, that the man who takes off his coat and does something for his *Alma Mater* besides hankering for office, or sipping at afternoon teas, is the man for whom Queen's has the warmest place. If only the student will work, he will find his teachers here the best men to help him make the best of any situation that may confront him in the future.

Contribution.

AS John Hopkins came to the close of his long and successful life, he began to think of erecting some memorial to himself. So, wise man that he was, he left part of his fortune to found the Hopkins hospital, around which has grown up one of the best medical schools on the continent, "The Johns Hopkins Medical School." The rest of his money did even better by him, for out of it, came the Johns Hopkins University, the first American university to make any serious impression upon European thought.

When we remember that the university opened in 1876, we are struck by the wonderful insight into human nature that enabled one man to appoint a board of trustees, and through them a faculty able to accomplish what has been done by this university in less than twenty-five years.

Both the hospital and the university were located in Baltimore, Md.—with sorrow I say *in* Baltimore. One's first look at the university is a sad disappointment. The buildings are in the heart of the city and the surroundings are not of the best. Land is so scarce that the eaves of the buildings project into the streets to gain space. Cars rattle along under the windows and compel men who do accurate experimenting to work in the "wee sma' hours."

Worst of all, the athletic teams must go from three to six miles to find a field to play on.

Another thing that a Queen's man misses at Hopkins is college life and spirit. This is nowhere more apparent than in athletics and in the absence of anything like our jolly, scrappy Saturday night meetings of the A.M.S. There is no common meeting ground for the students. Each department works by itself, in its own building, or part of a building, and never mingles with any other department. Science men forget there are such things as moderns, save when they have to try their French and German tests. The language men, having no tests, never find out that the sciences are studied in Baltimore. Fellows have been known to spend two or three years at Hopkins and go away without having seen men with world-wide reputations, such as Professors Rowland, Remsen, Haupt or Dr. Osler.

In numbers, the three departments, undergraduate, graduate and medical, are about equal, each having about two hundred students. A few ladies attend the medical, but the rest of the university is not open to them.

The one feature common to all graduate students is a fierce desire to work, a desire well ministered to by the faculty. Men come from all parts of America, though of course, the southern element predominates. There is also quite a foreign contingent, Japan usually being well represented.

The undergraduates come chiefly from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. Like all southerners they take very kindly to a Canadian. I have many very pleasant memories of kindness shown me while a stranger in the south.

When you say "lacrosse" you touch the strong point of their athletics, and rouse the pride of every good Hopkins man. In football, they fight for the championship of the state, as also in track athletics; though on the track they have outclassed the rest of the state for four or five years. But in lacrosse they fly for the inter-collegiate championship, an honour they have won four times in their eleven years' experience at the game. Three of these were won in '98, '99 and '00, though modesty forbids my telling how good the teams were. An

"H" won in lacrosse is prized above all the other honours of one's course.

In conclusion I would like to say that brushing up against men from other universities does not make us think less of Queen's, but with more pride than before (if that be possible), we shout *oil thigh na Banrighinn gu brath*.

C. R. MACINNES.

COMMENT FROM ABROAD.

THANKS to the kindness of our fellow-student, Jack Sparks, now soldiering in South Africa, the sanctum is enriched by the pages of *The Bloemfontein Post* of Tuesday, September 25th, 1900. The paper, a four-page sheet, has stood its journey very well. The first page, along with a host of advertisements telling the advantages of local stores, contains a proclamation issued by Lord Roberts, in which "the little red-faced man" declares that, despite previous clemency, and despite an oath of neutrality, "many burghers have taken up arms against the forces of Her Majesty the Queen, and whereas many burghers who have taken the oath have aided and abetted the enemy in raiding trains and destroying the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or have acted as spies for the enemy. . . . Whereas it is manifest that the leniency which has been extended to the burghers of the South African Republic is not appreciated by them, but, on the contrary, is being used as a cloak to continue the resistance against the forces of Her Majesty the Queen, I, Frederick Sleigh Roberts, of Kandahar and Waterford, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., . . . do hereby proclaim and make known as follows. . . .

"3. That all such persons who have taken the said oath, and who have in any way broken such oath, will be punished with either death or imprisonment or fine.

"That all buildings and structures on farms on which the scouts or other forces of the enemy are harboured will be liable to be razed to the ground."

There are in all six articles, but those quoted show the spirit of the proclamation.

The editorial columns are devoted to a review of Dr. Farelly's book, *The Settlement After the*

War in South Africa. Space forbids our doing justice to this editorial. The style is clear and vigorous and makes one eager to read the book that is so ably reviewed. Says Dr. Farelly, in speaking of the Imperial policy, "The alternate expansionist and Manchester school of policy taught British and Dutch alike that nothing was more fixed than the certainty of Imperial change, unless, indeed, it were the cruelty of Imperial ingratitude." "The effect of this Imperial policy," says the editor, "which has left profound traces upon the Boer mind, was a contemptuous disregard of English statesmen. It also created a fixed idea that the wily and crafty Boer policy would win in the end." The editor quotes, in support of this statement, the advice given Mr. Kruger by the Cape politicians. "Give them (the British statesmen) what they ask for now. This government cannot last forever, and you can easily persuade a Liberal government to go back upon the policy of the preceding ministry." Evidently no quarter was to be given to the British. "In South Africa," said a young Afrikaner speaking in the gardens of the Temple in 1891, "we will drive the English into the sea."

Speaking of the causes of the war the editor says of Dr. Farelly, "The exposure of the shifty and evasive negotiations, prior to the insolent ultimatum, completely vindicates British diplomacy. He shows clearly that these militant Boers were prepared, from the beginning, to fight rather than grant a real and effective franchise, but they hoped by a 'series of evasions and devices to give Chamberlain another fall.'"

As regards a settlement Dr. Farelly speaks with no uncertain sound: "Imperial statesmen cannot afford to make any more mistakes, enough have been made in the past to strain loyalty to the breaking point."

The following is the editor's summary of Dr. Farelly's suggestions: "Destruction of the Dutch separatist ideal by absolute annexation of the Republics, reorganization of the whole of South Africa in which reorganization the basic fact 'the condition of the mind of the Boer people' must not be ignored; the strengthening of the Imperial hold in South Africa by a

policy of continuity ; and the devising of means whereby the Imperial government can retain a direct influence on all matters affecting the Imperial welfare."

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

IS QUEEN'S DENOMINATIONAL?

A.

IN the university question now being considered, especially by the friends of Queen's and Toronto Universities, two points ought to be fully before the minds of all, the relation of Queen's to the Presbyterian church, and the relation of Queen's to the Department of Education. In this letter I shall take up only the first point.

Many of our best well-wishers are not fully aware of what is transpiring under their eyes. The Queen's of to-day is by no means the Queen's of half or even quarter of a century ago. The same spirit which moved its Presbyterian founders to establish a college free from denominational tests, is still, we trust, working in our midst. Our motto, that strength of character is based on knowledge associated with wisdom, is still on the college crest. "The old Ontario strand" is still the foundation of its walls. Some few, a number growing pathetically small, who helped it in its first years, are yet here. But these permanent factors have not retarded its growth. Indeed the spirit of its founders was the spirit of every Scotch pioneer who braved the hardships of this new land, not that he might always live in a shanty, but that he might some day have comfort, while his sons, inheriting his independence, might help to build up the country of their adoption. So Queen's, too, grew by virtue of the very aim which animated its beginners. Since it was established by Presbyterians, it was natural that those Arts students, who had in view the Presbyterian ministry, should be favoured, and scholarships, called "close," were founded especially for them. These scholarships, which as the college expanded, were gradually withdrawn into the theological department, continued to be given in Arts till 1890. From that time every prize has been open to all students on the same terms.

Again, the trustees at the outset wisely decided that the professors should be Presbyterian. As graduates from the universities of Scotland were willing to accept positions on the staff, this did not greatly hamper the choice of professors ; but here, also, in 1885, all denominational tests were removed. Another change, also requiring a modification of the charter, was effected at the same time. Up till 1885 the graduates, owing to the fact that the trustees were self-elected, had no direct voice in the management of the university. An indirect voice they doubtless had, both on the Board, since the trustees had with characteristic wisdom always chosen some of them for office, and also on the University Council, which made representations to the trustees on any matter of college interest. But the graduates as a body had nothing to do with the selection made by the trustees, and, further, the graduates selected were of necessity Presbyterian. By a modification of the charter two reforms were introduced. The graduates were given power to name, through their University Council, five trustees, and these trustees did not require to be Presbyterian. This measure brought the Board of Trustees into direct touch with the normal constituency of the college.

The determination to remove all unnecessary restrictions was soon recognized by the public, and this fact, coupled with the quality of the teaching, attracted an increasing number of students of all denominations, until now the number of Arts students who are not Presbyterian equals the number of those who are Presbyterian. The surprising growth of the college has at the present time set on foot two new movements of importance. The trustees, the majority of whom are and still must be Presbyterian, last June requested the Assembly to complete the work it has begun by wiping out the last vestige of denominationalism from its Board, and to this request the Assembly, acting as it has always done in the interests of higher education, has willingly acceded. Last month a general meeting of trustees, graduates and friends endorsed the proposal, and discussed the composition of the new undenominational Board. Legislation to carry into

effect the desire to nationalize the college will be sought immediately.

A second result of the all-round enlargement of Queen's is the acceptance of it by the people in this part of Canada as their college. Hence the city of Kingston, the residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop, decided last October by a vote of three to one to give the university \$50,000, and men of every denomination encouraged the scheme. It is material to note that such a grant to Queen's by any municipality whatever would have been illegal prior to March, 1900. During its last session the Provincial government extended the act empowering municipalities to assist by money grants the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, and made it to include other universities. Almost immediately the municipality of Kingston availed itself of the privilege, winning for itself the proud record of being the first municipality in Ontario voluntarily to assist the higher education of the province. In his convocation address, delivered on Oct. 1st, President Loudon, of Toronto University, assumed that Queen's was denominational, and Mr. S. H. Blake has since publicly repeated the statement. It is to be supposed that these gentlemen have considered the constitutional changes, which have been before the public since last April, and they owe it to all who are following the university question to state clearly in what sense the term "denominational" can now be applied to Queen's.

In the next issue of the JOURNAL I shall explain the relation of Queen's to the Provincial government.

S. W. DYDE.

FOOTBALLERS DINED.

THE football teams of the university were the guests of Principal Grant at a banquet at Carson's restaurant on Friday evening, Nov. 23rd. There were present three rugby teams, one association team, and members of the university senate. The occasion was a pleasant one. The happy humour and wit of the principal was contagious, and the speeches bristled with good nature. Toasts were proposed to the Queen and Queen's, and they were responded to with football energy. Addresses were

given by the captains and managers of the various teams, in reply to the toast of football proposed by the principal. Dr. Clarke, honorary president of the inter-collegiate football union, and the professors present gave addresses that were bright with reminiscences, suggestions, wit, and references to the good accomplished by the inter-collegiate union. Cheers were given for McGill and 'Varsity, and the yells of these two universities were given by the boys with a vim which might ordinarily be expected only on native soil. After giving rousing cheers for the principal, the footballers went home, thinking and happy. Many a kindly reference was made during the evening, and since, to the encouragement given by Principal Grant to football and to other athletic organizations.

Biographies.

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS, B. A., L. L. D., was born in Quebec Province. He is the son of the late Dr. Douglas, a physician of eminence in that province. The subject of this sketch received his university education at Queen's, where he graduated as bachelor of arts in 1858. He was attracted to the study of metallurgy and mining by investments made by his father in not too productive copper mining of Quebec. After much labor he succeeded in affecting improvements in copper smelting processes which led to fame and fortune. His reputation as a metallurgist is world-wide, and has been recognized in the United States by his being elected last year as president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Dr. Douglas' writings on scientific and economic subjects are distinguished by that scholarliness and breadth of thought which we would expect from graduates of Queen's. As a speaker he is apt, dignified, and polished. At the meetings of the American Institute of Mining Engineers he is listened to with marked respect and delight.

While Dr. Douglas has lived for many years in the United States, he has always remained a British subject; and that his life in the United States has not weakened his affection for Cana-

da is shown by his having chosen the Royal Military College for the completion of his son's education. He is also aiding substantially in the development of our Mining Schools. May he soon re-visit his *alma mater*, and renew his youth by getting acquainted with the students of Queen's today's!

Medical Notes.

NO doubt many of the students will be interested to hear of the far-famed London, Eng., examinations in medicine. Dr. J. C. Connell has kindly handed us a letter from Dr. A. R. B. Williamson, '99, who has been successful this fall in securing the much coveted M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., and we print his description of the examinations.

16 Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square,

London, W.C., Eng., Oct. 21st, 1900.

Dear Doctor,—The fact is that I never spent such a busy three months as the three that have just passed. When I found the amount of work I had cut out for myself I realized that I had to work as I never worked before.

The examinations here are certainly much more difficult than at home. The difficulties are principally in the clinics and orals and are due to the fact that the examiners expect the student to know fairly well the ordinary signs, symptoms, etc., of all special branches, and so on examination a man may be asked to diagnose any form of skin disease or may be examined on diseases of eye and ear.

Fully half of my oral on surgery were questions on Glaucoma and operations on the eye, and thanks to your work at the Kingston General Hospital I had no difficulty. If I had not had my hospital training at home I simply could not have touched that part of the subject. Another way in which the hospital work was of great assistance was the fact that the examiners require perfect accuracy when they ask for the details of treatment. They want to know what preparations of a drug should be used, how administered, and, in fact, every detail, and in this my hospital training made me feel quite at home.

I was examined in medicine by Barlow and Bradford, of University College. The cases were well marked—being mitral regurgitation following rheumatism and splenic leukæmia. I was then given fifteen minutes to write out detailed treatment in case of infantile paralysis both at onset and six months later. The same evening I had an oral in Medicine and an examination on urine analysis and Pathology, both gross and microscopic specimens being shown. Again, the same evening, I was oraled in Midwifery by a man from London hospital and a gynæcologist from St. Bart's.

In Surgery I had a case of exostosis of the humerus at upper epiphysis and a case of paralysis of ulnar nerve due to fracture of internal condyle and impaction of the nerve in the callous. After I had seen them I was examined by Jacobson, who went into the anatomy of them, and then gave me a few minutes to examine a case of unreduced dislocation of the hip of sixteen years standing, and also a case of parenchymatous goitre. All through the examinations I was questioned on Descriptive Anatomy, having to give origin and insertion of muscles, nerve supply, course and relation of arteries, nerves, etc. Luckily, forewarned was well forearmed in my case.

Two hours after my clinic in Surgery I had an examination on Surgical Anatomy and the use of instruments and bandaging. Then I was given ten minutes to diagnose and write about two pathological specimens under a 'scope.

The next night I had my final in Surgery. It was a twenty minute oral on Pathology. nominally, but in reality it was an oral on any blessed thing in the whole range of Anatomy and Surgery combined, including Pathology and Bacteriology—this was where I was questioned on the eye. However, there was nothing unfair about any of my examinations. Some of the men who went up the next night were questioned on the bacteriology of tetanus and actinomycosis.

You can see from the details I have given that the examination is a fairly comprehensive one.

I am, yours sincerely,

A. R. B. WILLIAMSON.

The foregoing summary gives us a good idea of the old country examinations and thus we can more intelligently congratulate our fellow-student on his success. Archie expects to sail for Canada via New York about Dec. 8th.

Our congratulations are extended to Mr. Fred. Bell, '03. With the additional help he will no doubt win that 25.

Mr. H. A. Bowie is our delegate to 'Varsity dinner on Dec. 6th.

Arts.

ONE of the benefits received by students in college is that they get their "corners rubbed off." The rubbing process, however, is not always accomplished without pain, for the continual chafing and filing at an obstinate corner is accompanied with considerable torture to the patient. But after it is all over, and the wound is healed, he is, or at least ought to be, of all beings the most thankful. Occasionally one is met with who has very awkward corners left, after the student body has worn deep into them, and even after the sharp fangs of the Concursus have fretted themselves against them in vain. Such a one is to be pitied, for since he has corners left, he can scarcely be called an "all-round man," and he is therefore unfit for the grave duties of life.

In the Divinity column of the last issue of the JOURNAL, it was reported that the divinity students had agreed to wear their gowns again. We are glad to hear it, for, as the writer said, they were but returning to pick up a valuable which they had dropped. But we were somewhat amused to find the pious hope expressed that "the weaker brethren in arts" would follow the noble example. The fact of matter is that the halls are gay with arts gowns every day, notwithstanding the contrary influence of the unclad divinities. However, to encourage the worthy latter in gown-wearing, we are quite willing to temporarily regard them as pioneers in a noble cause.

War broke out some time ago between the banjo club and a couple of the undergraduate

years in arts. It was a case of two bodies trying to occupy the same space at the same time. The space in question was the space around the piano in the junior philosophy room. The hostile parties agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, and, at a meeting of the A. M. S., the president was called upon to act as arbitrator. After considerable diplomatic skill was wasted on it, peace was declared, and each party agreed to respect the physical law of impenetrability, by not attempting to occupy the disputed space while the other was in it.

A visitor might notice, at certain times between classes, a very *fair* portion of the students standing in a large group in the hall opposite the ladies' cloak room. He would be inclined to ask why this *fair* portion stand there. We do not answer this—it is not our business. But we have often noticed the embarrassment of the divinities who have of necessity to pass that way. When we ourselves pass that way, we rather enjoy it, as we are used to it; but it is not so with the divinities. They blush and hesitate when they find themselves under the necessity of elbowing their way amid beauty. We hope the *fair* portion will be merciful to them.

"Never seek for high office; if the office needs you, it will come for you." Such is the advice we used to hear when we were young, and, taken in its proper sense, we think it a good one. This advice applies to all the offices that the student body has to bestow. Not long since we were astonished to hear a student begging of two or three of his fellow-students to nominate him as representative of arts at a social function in a sister university. He was not nominated, the honour did not call for him, because it did not need him; and when he called for the honour it refused to come. Offices and honours are easily offended; and, if importuned too strongly, they turn their faces away.

Less than a year ago the philosophy library was transferred to the museum, and theoretically, all who wish may study in the museum in peace and quietness. But "the best laid



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ISAAC WOOD, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
Asst. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Lecturer on Paediatrics.



D. H. MARSHALL, M.A., F.R.S.E.,
Professor in Physics.



REV. ALEX. B. NICHOLSON, B.A.,
Asst. Professor of Latin and Greek and Lecturer on Comparative Philology and Sanscrit.



REV. D. ROSS, B.D., D.D.,
Professor in Apologetics and New Testament Criticism.



L. W. GILL, M.Sc.,
Professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." In this case they have gone slightly a-gley, owing to a few individuals who suppose that the museum is entirely for ancient and modern curiosities. Acting on this idea they go there to study aloud, classics and modern languages. They do so in a murmuring monotone, that, according to the idea of the philosophy student near by, bespeaks the vacant mind. Hence, those who expected peace and quietness, find that their thoughts gang much a-gley. It has been suggested that the concursus use its kindly offices to correct the notions of these disturbers of the peace.

Two or three of the year societies intend to be at home to themselves in the near future. They experience some difficulty, however, in securing suitable apartments in which to receive themselves.

Y. M. C. A.

A DECIDED increase in attendance marks the Friday evening meetings. The programme committee evidently believe in providing living topics for the consideration of live students. On the evening of the 23rd November Prof. Jordan interested the students in Individuality and Discipleship. The subject has an overwhelming sound, but those who heard the speaker will not soon forget his message.

Last Friday evening J. A. Caldwell dealt with self-sacrifice. The paper read displayed a deal of care. "Taking up one's cross," was explained. During the discussion that followed, it was brought out that only a worthy thought of God can issue in a worthy life.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

AT the last regular meeting of this club a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present in the classics room to listen to the discussion regarding the relative influence of ideals and of environment upon human destiny. The affirmative was espoused by Messrs. Mackinnon and McConnachie. These gentlemen argued that ideals were of the essence of man, and were, therefore, qualitatively higher than environment. Environment, it was argu-

ed, was accidental, whereas ideals were essential. The negative was upheld by Messrs. Anthony and McLean, who argued that man's true nature is seen in his environment. It is environment that gives content to man's rational activity, and without environment ideals are impossible. The judges, Messrs. Cannon, McSporran and Donnell, reported a decision in favour of the affirmative.

After the debate the chairman, Mr. Harpell, invited discussion regarding the advisability of asking the A.M.S. to form an intercollegiate debating union. Many members expressed themselves in favour of such a union. The matter will likely be discussed at an early meeting of the A.M.S.

Ladies.

THE Levana Tea has come and gone the same as ever, the same conglomerate of heat, crowd, coffee, candy, smilax, and good-fellowship. Some minor changes there were—some of them sufficiently startling. Who of us can forget the shock we received when we entered the Latin room and found no yellow, red and blue bunting draped from the centre of the ceiling to the corners. Yet such differences, even though unprecedented in our experience, were only accidental (as they say down in the philosophy room) and at bottom it was the same.

An odd enough scene it was, viewed by the sober eye of one rendered slightly cynical by many years of bitter experience. What good fairy is it that manages things so that the Levana Tea always *happens* to fall on the Saturday before the A.M.S. elections? On all sides one could see throngs of enthusiastic students—candidates, were they? or only friends of candidates?—candy-box in hand, and the most honeyed of words upon their lips, devoting themselves with all their energies to such of the girl-students who were not "too busy" to listen. The unfortunate freshettes fared the worst. Some of the rest of us really were "too busy," some of us, grown wiser from the past, were able to assume an appearance of great industry, but the freshettes! It made no dif-

ference whether they were wise or not, no one would believe that they were busy, for were they not invited guests that afternoon, and were they not every man's lawful prey?

So they listened—with what feelings who can judge?—to long homilies designed to prove that it was the duty of every lady student to vote, to longer ones showing that it was her duty to vote for the speaker's friend, and sometimes to longest ones of all, conclusively proving that it was her bounden duty to vote for the speaker himself. Some one or two modest candidates did not mention the claims they had on the college in general, did not even talk of the elections; some men there were, too, who crept about in the background as if slightly ashamed of themselves, and *said* that they were canvassing for nobody. But even at these we looked with a somewhat doubtful smile, and were not quite sure that it was not a new way of catching us.

We say nothing against a man's friends working for him. That strikes one as quite natural and right. But it does not seem quite in accord with the general fitness of things to have a candidate ask you to vote for himself. It is a somewhat different thing if he is running as committeeman—then it is rather for his year he is asking it than for himself, but when a man comes up and says, in effect at least, "I am the best man for the position; put me in," a girl naturally inclines to question the truth of the assertion. Whatever it may be outside, an election here in college ought to mean fairly and squarely and honestly voting for the man we think the best. If it is not that here, in the comparative quiet of academic life, the prospect seems dark indeed when we think of the troubled arena of life outside. Men ought to go in on their merits, and, my good friends the candidates, take my advice leave to others the task of exhibiting these. Happy are you if the task is not an arduous one! For, to a girl at any rate, the merits which have to be laboriously pointed out and explained, and vaunted in season and out of season, even though this is done by admiring friends, always seems just a little open to question. We prefer the kind that can be seen

without so much effort. We have brains of our own, more or less, and we like to be credited with them, and to be allowed to use them for ourselves.

Divinity.

THE THIRD BOOK OF SAMUEL,

Otherwise Called

THE SIXTH BOOK OF THE KINGS.

NOW it came to pass in the two and twentieth year of the reign of King Geordie, that is the Geordie whose deeds are recorded in the book of the Chronicles, that there went out a decree from the elders of Israel that all the world should be taxed. This taxing was first made when Campbell was chief priest over Israel. Now this chief priest went from tribe to tribe and exacted the silver and the gold of the people of the land, of every one according to his taxation, to give it unto the Century Fund.

And it was so, when the people over whom Geordie ruled saw that there was to be much money brought in, they cried out saying, "Give us yet another priest of the company of the prophets that he may minister over us like all the nations, that we may be like Knox and Montreal. And the king hearkened unto the voice of the people.

Now King Geordie was more cunning than all the kings of the nations so he said, "Go to now, come let us find a man mighty in word and deed." And the King counselled with the captains of thousands and hundreds, and with every leader, even with Baur and Holzinger, and they said together, this will we do; we will cause the most goodly of the priests to pass before the scribes, the young men, to see whom we shall choose. And Geordie called Lindsay, him that dwelleth beyond the sea, and made him pass before the scribes. And it came to pass that when he was come, the scribes looked upon him and said, "Surely Geordie's anointed is before us," but Geordie answered and said, "I have not chosen him." Then Geordie caused Samuel, who was sojourning in the land of the SAM-nites, to pass before the scribes. Now this Samuel was ruddy and withal of a fair countenance, and

when he stood among the people, he was greater than any of the people from his shoulders and downward. And Geordie said, "See ye him whom I have chosen, that there is none like him among all the people." And Geordie lifted up his voice and cried to Samuel, saying, "Comest thou from the land of the SAM-nites, surely thy speech bewrayeth thee?"

And it came to pass when Samuel had been appointed to the priest's office, that he so-journed from the month Sivan even unto the month Elul, in the land of his fathers, the land of the potato, yea, a land that floweth with buttermilk and potheen; and after the months were fulfilled he returned to the kingdom of Geordie. And it was so that after his return, the young men of the scribes assembled themselves together before the rostrum, and there did Samuel the priest, stand upon a pulpit of wood, and read unto them from a book, in the which he had written the records of the mighty deeds of the fathers; and the ears of all the scribes were attentive to the words of the book. Howbeit, the acts of the priest pleased not the scribes, for he did that which was evil in their sight, in that he departed from the custom of their fathers, in that he offered not up the prayers before the reading from the book of the law, as the other priests were wont to do. Now this thing was grievous in the sight of all the scribes. Notwithstanding he did afflict them still more, in that he read not from the book of the law so as to give the sense or to cause the young men to understand the reading of it. So swiftly did he read that the young scribes laboured in vain to commit to writing the words from the book of the law. Wherefore did the scribes murmur greatly; some coughed, some scraped their feet, some muttered strange words beneath their breath, some even cried unto him with a loud voice, howbeit he hearkened not unto their cry. "Surely," he thought within himself, "I will deal with these youths as scribes are dealt with in the land of my fathers; yea, more, I will make their burden still more grievous." So he spoke unto them saying, "fifty pages shall ye read, yea, eighty pages

shall ye recite of the history of the Fathers for of a truth this 'ignorance is appalling.'"

And it came to pass that on a certain day when Samuel the priest sat down*for to read that he afflicted the scribes with a list of names, such names as were never heard aforetime, no, not in Israel. Moreover, he wrote not those names upon the tablet as was the custom of the priests of old even unto the days of Laird. Wherefore, great was the tumult among the scribes; some laughed, some frowned, but all were sorely puzzled. Then one of the chief men among the scribes whose surname was Mark, being grieved exceedingly at heart cried out and said, "good master, how pray, may that word be spelled?" Howbeit, the priest answered and spake unto him saying, "Wherefore dost thou ask of me, seeing that the word is spelled according to the pronunciation thereof." And no man after that durst ask him any question.

Now the rest of the acts of Samuel the priest, are they not written in the third book of the Chronicles, how he heard the murmuring of the men of the jersey and men of the sweater as they said day by day, "we have not dwelt in an house unto this day, but have gone from tent to tent and from one tabernacle to another, and now we dwell in the cellar of the house on the which certain evil men who wrought folly in Israel did inscribe the name, "Tool House," and how Samuel cried with a loud voice and said, "surely I will build an house for the men of the jersey and men of the sweater," and how he wrapped himself in his mantle and prophesied saying "yea, within four years shall I build the house—King Geordie is a man of war but I am a man of peace, I shall build him an house?" Is it not also written therein how all the scribes burst into laughter and said, "we fear it will be with thee as it was with the builders aforetime?"

The next issue of the JOURNAL will be made on Thursday instead of on Friday. This will enable the students to receive their copies before leaving for their holidays. The number will contain cuts of the two champion football teams, and promises to be quite as interesting as any yet given to the public.

Science.

'Tis a most
unmitigated misstatement.

Kipling.

Through some inadvertence Prof. Miller's photograph was labelled wrongly in the issue before last. The legend subscribed should have read, "Prof. of Geology and Petrography." Also, Dr. Waddell, in our last number, should have been described as "Lecturer in Technical Chemistry." For these and all our sins we humbly crave forgiveness.

Much very valuable time and temper could be saved were the number of chemical balances increased considerably. The three now in use are often in such demand that some unfortunates have to wait for hours before their turn comes.

If the authorities (heaven bless them!) cannot give us a smoking room, why can't they use the idle water-analysis room for a balance-room? It would be infinitely more convenient than the present cuddy-hole.

"Buff and Blue," our exchange from Galandet College, Washington, D.C., has been pleased to print the following concerning our first issue:—"THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL has eight pages filled with engravings, and intends, hereafter, to reserve four pages for the same purpose, hoping thereby to counter-balance any deficiency in the quality of reading matter."

This, we must confess, seemed to us to be somewhat ungenerous and scurvy treatment to receive at the hands of a sister journal; and, until our eyes were opened by further investigation, we acknowledge that we felt hurt. But a cursory glance at the contents of the paper in question relieved us at once. For who could or would take offence at any utterance of a college organ whose choicest wit consists in gems like this?:—"PROF.: 'What is work?' JUNIOR:—'It is— is — is anti-play!'" We hope at least that the quoted dashes are significant of editorial hesitation on "Buff and Blue's" part. We could cite many other bana-

lities to prove that adverse criticism from such a source as "Buff and Blue" is simply oblique commendation.

One item in particular deserves more than mere passing notice. We refer to a very ambitious storiette entitled "A Woman's Dress." This is a monologue of the most highly coloured variety. The hero had presumably been reading "Buff and Blue," for he is made to say in his first sentence, "I was certainly bored." The inconsiderate author has just forced the said hero to spend ten years in a futile search for pleasure. Vainly has he tasted life in Washington, London, Paris and New York. He is now, as the story opens, standing on the gorgeous balcony of a superb house in Denver. Within, beautiful women are curvetting around with handsome men, and that sort of thing. Our hero glances in and his attention is at once "commandeered" by the sight of a blue dress. And just here he does the one sane deed of his life—he confesses he is a fool! Let us mention, casually, that we agree with him.

It would not be profitable to follow this blase creature through the whole weary story; let us simply state that towards the end (so far as we can interpret), the lady of the blue dress "bows gracefully" and then, with no apparent reason she, so to speak, puffs herself up and looks at the suffering hero in "haughty disdain." With still less apparent reason he sees a bit of blue ribbon and with infinitely more reason the tale is brought to an abrupt end.

After wading through this ineffable rot, we gather ourselves together, and wonder how long a period of demoralization and decay our good old JOURNAL would have to suffer 'ere she published anything like "A Woman's Dress."

It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the election of Dr. Douglas to the office of Honorary President of the *Alma Mater*. Dr. Douglas is the first science nominee. He has twice been a benefactor of the School of Mines, and has taken his place in the temple of our gods.

The K. & P. ball was a howling success. The Warrior and the Demonstrator carried all before them.

When Alfie sallies forth and out,
His calendars to sell,
Our pocket-books, no longer stout,
Are touched—his own to swell.

Athletics.

SIX-CENTER-TYRANNUS.

WITH apologies to the Dramatic Club we venture to present to the readers of the JOURNAL the following one-act comedy, a *propos* of the recent foot-ball crisis of October 27th, when our athletic committee was under the painful necessity of shipping about forty head of hair to Toronto. Our contributor vouches for the correctness of every detail therein contained.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

KING NEBUCH- }
ADNEZZAR } First Lord of the Treasury.

SHYLOCK Puller of the purse strings.

BALTHAZZAR Babylonian Bunco-steerer.

[Scene I.]

(Upper campus, 5:30 p.m., "Bal." exchanging a merry smile with the setting sun, cants himself peacefully against a deserted goal-post; alone with his thoughts, Kirke's Physiology, and a bottle of Labatt's liniment "for all sprains and aches"; he soliloquizes):

BAL.—Gramercy! S' Knight! What horrid whoops are these

That rack my brain when I had Proteids pat.
To barter for shoe-laces, shin pads, socks,
'Tis true my rich forgettery hath no taint;
So now must we forestand the Indians' wrath,
And in close council with King "Neb." devise
Whereby the bloody scalps of three good men
- Shall not hang dangling from the "Brownie's belt."

I never ran a step that I could call
To mind. Yet, now must I quick Time outdo.
Ye gods, the pow-wow's at its heat! Surely
'Twill go hard with us this night.

("BAL." does a tortoise rush for the tool-house, urged only by the rippling of the liniment, and hoping for a sprain.)

[Scene II.]

(Tool-house cellar—Nervous "Neb." within the recesses of Alfie's room, clutches a handful of golden shekels. The dim light of a two-cent taper, reveals three balls hanging from above. Sympathetic "Shy." awaits an ultimatum.) [ENTER "Bal.," limping.]

NEB.—To run or not to run? That is the question.

Whether it is cheaper for us, Shy, to go
Up Friday on a freight, or squeeze
The green stuff from the yelling mob and run
A bum excursion.

Ho, Shy! Ho, Bal! now stand ye forth and figure,

And, by the curly-crown of Alf., mark well
The price of chewing gum. For, has it raised
One nasty notch, last year's must stand more working.

They'll sleep upon the benches in the park,
And by that sleep to say we end the spend-thrift

Longing for a bed; 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To sleep—on slabs,
And in the open air, what drafts may come
That we may have to meet, must take the count.

Oh, Shy! The curse that makes us go two miles!

For who can stand for seven cent guards,
and street

Car checks, and lemons, syrup—with a score,
Of safety-pins—when he himself might get
A sure thing at his uncle's. Who would win
A paltry game, but as a means to feel
The soothing touch of gate receipts? And,
Shy.,

We'd have a sinking fund, but that the dread
Of that next trip, hangs o'er us like a cloud,
And makes us rather cut it out than get
Cut out of office. Thus do we draw
The gaping "nit"! Farewell, the rake-offs,
That we fondly felt were coming to us!
In this regard the currency goes for victory
And nothing to our faction. What say you,
Sirs?

SHY.—A bum excursion is not quite the thing,
And, can we save the price of beds and meals,
We're better off without it.

BAL.—Yet stay, my liege! Methinks I think
for once,

And in my brain a misty phantom shapes.
A three-shell game I'll work on passers-by,
And for my braves a gruel breakfast snatch
From all who cannot spot the elusive pea.
"Five up, you win," and perhaps you don't.
For oft

On Trenton's merry banks, in summer's day,
I've played the game and laughed the hours
to scorn.

SHY.—'Tis well, good Neb., and I will hie
me soon,

Some cotton-batting padding to procure
For shoulder sprains, and accidents galore—
A spacious box for ten cents,—and no more.

(Uproar as of an exploded street-car bursts
upon the stillness. The councillors of the
"money change" are struck with consterna-
tion.)

NEB.—(Timidly.)—Soft you now; the slim
Jim Connell comes.

[ENTER irate Indians in full chorus led by
Joe Kingston brandishing a hockey-hawk.
Executive trio vanish in the shower bath.]

Chorus:—A la Limerick—

Just show us the merry old Jews
Won't buy us a lace for our shoes;
They've trouble to queer them,
No money will cheer them,
No wonder they're driven to booze.

There's Nebuchadnezzar the King,
Won't put up a cent for a thing;
He's economy's pet

For he's spent nothing yet;
If we find him we won't do a thing.

And Shylock, the bold tennis-player,
(He wants the vice-president's chair)
To get in a flurry

Is always his hurry,
Though he's not the worse of the pair.

Balthazar's "the man in the street,"
Though he's never too much on his feet.

We can readily grant
From the century plant,
None would gather the blossoms so fleet.

(After a fruitless search for the financial
recreants the Indians leave in full war-cry for
the home of Tupper, Keeper of the Bull-Pup.)

ECHOES OF THE NIGHT:—

Get out ye terrier!

Get out ye pup!

Come out in the ally

We'll eat up, up—

We - augh! we - augh - augh! waugh!

Boasting is not a characteristic of any good
sport, but it is with a certain amount of enthu-
siasm that we record the solemn fact that Queen's
holds all the intercollegiate field honours in
Canada, though properly speaking one of them
was won on the ice.

The last number of "*The Varsity*" accuses
the sporting editor of "*The Whig*" of addic-
tion to "Welsh rabbit" and wheelology, and de-
votes some space to heaping invectives on his
head for insinuating that 'Varsity was going to
throw the final game to McGill. We fully
sympathize with the sporting editor of our
college contemporary. No paper has a right
to interpret the untoward prattle of any mis-
guided or unauthorized individuals as the sen-
timents of a whole university, and throw it
broadcast as a slur on the reputation of any
athletic body whose record for clean sport has
always been unimpeachable.

FOR AULD LANG SYNE.

Here's a word of cheer for the quartette of
Queen's men who have fought this season in
the ranks of the Philistines! They left us be-
cause their own hearts told them they should,
and for the sake of the noble service they ren-
dered their university in bygone days, we will
not question the propriety of their action. With
the foreigners they show the blood of the
brood who bred them. What the Granites
would have been without them, or indeed if
they would have been at all, is very doubtful.
The fold is now, as ever, open to them. It
is still for them to say whether or no they
shall once more don the tri-colour and follow
the banner of the inter-collegiate champions of
Canada. "Men may come and men may go"
but Queen's goes on forever!



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Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Canadian championship has hung as a gilded bauble before the covetous gaze of a number of the more ardent football spirits during the past season. But to be "drunk with sight of power" is the worst of all the excesses in athletics. If the Canadian rugby union, as at first suggested, had seen fit to pull off the Brockville-Ottawa game on Nov. 17th, it is quite possible that Queen's would have been willing to meet the winner a week later. As it was Queen's did not feel justified in keeping the team in training from Nov. 10th till December 1st, while the final issue in the C.I.R.F.U. hung in the balance for a week of that time. Taking this as a case in point, the wisdom of the college men in withdrawing their union from the membership of the C.R.U. will no longer be questioned. Under the iron rule of that body Queen's would probably have been compelled to play on Dec. 1st, willy-nilly. Under the present state of affairs the option of playing for the title practically lies with the colleges. If the C.I.R.F.U. at any time sees fit to challenge the C.R.U. as they were prepared to do this year, it will be comparatively easy to manage matters, while at the same time, they are not putting their head into the lion's mouth as members of the C.R.U., or incurring any risks of that arbitrary misrule or corruption which is the growing characteristic of the city unions.

ASSOCIATION HONOURS.

Rugby is not the only sport in which our athletes have distinguished themselves during the fall season. For while association does not attract the patronage from the general student body that it did in the "eighties," the fact that the 'Varsity eleven has won the inter-college championship of Toronto, will do much to cheer our adherents of this ancient game. It will be remembered that Queen's tied a picked team from 'Varsity here on Nov. 10th, after a very hard struggle in which the home team had, if anything, the best of the game. Mr. O'Flynn of 'Varsity refereed. The 'Varsity—Queen's association game is now an annual event, having been pulled off for three successive years. 'Varsity won here

in '98, while the games in Toronto in '99 as well as the one previously referred to, resulted in a draw of 1—1. Queen's for '00 are represented by: McInnes, goal; Burrows, Henderson, backs; Corkill, Baker, Miller, halves; Matheson (Capt.), Gillespie, Edmison, Gandier, Macdonald, forwards.

Our athletic constitution, which was given its present form some three years ago, has been found rather rocky in places, and, it is hoped, will undergo a few alterations before another number of the JOURNAL appears. It may also possibly happen that by then the athletic committee or some other committee will have arranged for awarding some visible recognition of past services to all college athletes who have won a certain amount of distinction on track or field.

Nearly all the new champions, with the exception of the senior scrimmage, will be in the field in 1901. It would be advisable for the rugby executive to be elected as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the filling of the vacancies.

"We foresee trouble" if something is not done very shortly to finish the series for the inter-year cup. Science and divinity are a bit slow in arranging their annual conflict. Thurlow and Lazarus were both in hard training up to the time of going to press, and a large casualty list may be looked for.

It is to be regretted that the cuts of the senior and intermediate champion teams were not ready for the present number of the JOURNAL, but "Little Fergie" has written to Santa Claus to be sure and have them for Christmas. We also owe apologies to the tennis club, whose executive, so far, have neglected to furnish us with a list of winners in the last tournament. The unsettled state of hockey affairs generally also prevents us from proffering, as yet, any definite information with regard to the plans for the coming season.

W. C. Dowsley, M.A., '98, is classical master in Athens high school.

A. W. Poole, B.A., '99, has a position in a mercantile agency in Montreal.

Exchanges.

WE clip the following from the editorial column of the *McGill Outlook*: "The rumors touching the formation of a student committee to be called the *Alma Mater* Society have proved well founded, and McGill men are to be congratulated on this important step towards closer union between the different faculties. Faculty spirit, in so far as it hampers university action, has had its day, and the *Alma Mater* Society may be regarded as an expression of this feeling among both the professors and undergraduates." Congratulations, McGill! You could not make a wiser move, if college spirit is the plant you wish to cultivate.

THE SANCTUM has been brighter ever since Mr. E. Peacock, M.A., one of Queen's most honoured graduates, now of Upper Canada College, wrote us as follows: "Hearty congratulations on the unusually high tone and interesting character of the JOURNAL so far. Keep it up, and more power to your elbow." A little taffy makes even our holy of holies a better place.

"I have been given to understand that the men on the class executive do not take suggestions from the women on the committees with any great kindness, unless these suggestions happen to fall in with their own preconceived purposes. It is not expected of women that they offer counsel."—College girl in *The Varsity*. Not much wonder 'Varsity hath woes, babblings and redness of eyes. Not much wonder that the same column conveys the startling intelligence "***** we find these outlanders dancing in corridors and passage ways." Horrors!

Acta Victoriana for November found its way, last Saturday, to our sanctum. The number is well printed and well edited. It contains

two really good cuts, the Woman's Literary Society Executive and the Union Literary Society Executive. The range of subjects extends all the way from The History of Toronto's Climate to Organic Evolution. The number is worthy of the great institution it represents. *Even Song*, by A. A. W., '03, is a bit of poetry of real merit. We have pleasure in giving it to our readers.

EVEN SONG.

Soft, soft fades the gold in the sunset sky,
Night stoops, and sleep for the world is nigh,
Rest, rest, O weary and burdened heart,
Dwell from thy cares afar apart;
Dream not of strife nor storm,
Safe be thy sleep and warm,
Rest, sweetly rest,
Dream, sweetly dream.

Deep, deep grows the dusk of the dark'ning sky,

Faint, faint blows the breeze from the mountains high,

Slow, slow flies the bird to her nestlings' home,
Night with her hosts is come, is come.

Wings spreading o'er thee,
Heaven's angels near thee,

Deep, deeper sleep,
Dream, deeper dream.

J. W. Marshall, B.A., '98, is doing excellent and acceptable work in classics in the Ridgeway Collegiate Institute.

The JOURNAL regrets that A. O. Paterson, M.A., Carleton Place, owing to weakness of his eyes, is unable to continue his studies for the present. A speedy recovery to you, A. O.

The presidency and principalship of the University Extension College, Detroit, are vested in L. L. Lewis, B.A., who graduated from Queen's last spring. L. L. has evidently not been letting the grass grow under his feet. We wish him every success.

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Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898, Actuaries' 4 per cent.	302,856
Surplus on Government Standard, 4 and one half per cent	491,394

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The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily. Five commissions in the Imperial army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

Education Department Calendar

October, 1900.

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.
Night Schools open (session 1900-1901).
Ontario Normal College opens.

December, 1900.

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
11. County Model Schools Examinations begin.
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.
County Model Schools close.
15. Municipal County to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
19. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
20. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
21. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
Provincial Normal Schools close (2nd Session)

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